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The People's Korea

No. 1,052 EVERY SATURDAY JULY 25, 1981 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Korean, Chinese Leaders Renew Militant Friendship

DPRK President Kim Il Sung, who is also General Secretary of the Central Committee of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Mr. Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Mr. Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

The message reads in part:

The signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries was a momentous event which strengthened the blood-sealed relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korean and Chinese peoples and developed them to a new stage; it is a manifestation of firm determinations of the two peoples to support and cooperate with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the socialist cause.

During the past 20 years, this treaty has made a great contribution to firmly defending the gains of revolution and accelerating socialist construction in Korea and China and defending peace in Asia and the world.

Resourceful and courageous Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, has made a big progress by waging an energetic struggle for realising the modernization of agriculture, industry, defence and science and technology while adhering to the road of socialism, proletarian dictatorship, leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

I heartily wish you and the fraternal Chinese people new successes in the struggle for building a modern socialist power and carrying out the cause of having Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunifying the whole country.

We will remain faithful in the future, too, to our commitments under the Korea-China treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my conviction that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China which were forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have overcome all tests of history will further expand and develop.

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President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Jong Ok received a message of greetings from Chinese counterparts, Mr. Hu Yaobang and Mr. Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of conclusion of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The message dated July 10 reads in part:

The conclusion of the treaty embodied to the full the bond of militant friendship and great unity, cemented in blood, between the people's of the two countries in the protracted struggle against their common enemy.

Over the past 20 years, the treaty has played a significant role in strengthening and developing in an overall manner the friendship between the two peoples, as well as in maintaining peace in Asia and the world for which the Chinese people are very much delighted.

The Korean people are making concerted efforts for the reunification of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung has put forward the three principles on the independent and peaceful reunification and the new program on the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo showing the prominent road to the reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and against the creation of "two Koreas," and resolutely support the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government in their principled stand and rational views toward an independent and peaceful reunification.

We are convinced that the great cause of the Korean people to reunify the fatherland will certainly be fulfilled.

We are happy to see that the traditional friendship between the two peoples which has stood severe tests in the long, revolutionary struggle, and is based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has taken deep roots in the hearts of the two peoples.

The Chinese people have always treasured their friendly ties with the fraternal Korean people, and believed that these friendly ties will certainly be consolidated and developed uninterruptedly in future.

May the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be stronger and more prosperous!

Defense Security Chief Ro Forced into Premature Retirement

Gen. Ro Tae U, commander of the national defense security command, a key job in the south Korean dictatorial junta, was forced into premature retirement on July 15.

He was just promoted to a four-star general on July 11, four days before, together with Cha Gyu Hon, commander of the 2nd army.

Observers cite a widely alleged rivalry between him and the strongman Chon Du Hwan.

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Pyongyang Rally Marks 20th Birthday

A Pyongyang meeting marking the 20th anniversary of conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held at the Central Hall of Workers on July 9.

It was attended by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier So Gwan Hi and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Lu Zhixian and officials of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese guests in Pyongyang.

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi spoke at the meeting.

Noting that the conclusion of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was a great event of historic significance in the life of the two peoples, he said: Over the past 20 years this treaty has been a reliable guarantee in firmly defending the security and socialist gains of the two countries and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world and greatly contributed to bringing the traditional relations of friendship and mutual cooperation sealed with blood between the peoples of Korea and China to a new higher stage.

The Chinese people, he declared, vehemently denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the Chon Du Hwan clique and resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He emphasized:

The Chinese people immensely value the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples in the long-drawn common struggle and will as ever make all efforts to consolidate and develop them.

The Chinese people will unite with the fraternal Korean people and fight and win victory together no matter what wind may blow in the future.

DPRK, Korea-American Church Leaders Reach Agreement, Stress More Contact and Dialogue

(See Joint Statement on Page 8)

The DPRK and an overseas Korean church leaders in the United States reached agreement on the principles and specific ways of achieving the negotiated settlement of their divided country's issues.

Mr. Kim Song Rak, adviser to the south Korean federation of churches in the United States, visiting the DPRK, was received by President Kim Il Sung, and had a series of talks with vice-President Kim Il, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The visiting Korean-American church leader is the Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification.

The Christian leader and the DPRK vice-President, criticizing the so-called mutual visits proposal of Chon Du Hwan, called for the establishment of a democratic government in place of his dictatorial junta.

Stressing the need for supraparti-san understanding and interchange between north and south Korea, the two urged an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and the termination of American military presence in south Korea.

In their joint communique published on July 6, the two agreed on the workability of the proposal to establish a bi-system confederation in Korea as a central government, comprising north and south Korea.

They also reached unanimity of views on the need to have broad contacts and dialogue among public figures at home and abroad.

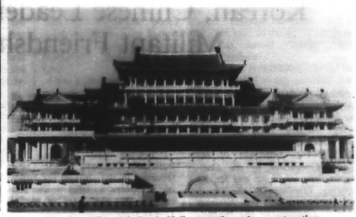
Mr. Kim Song Rak stayed in the DPRK from June 18 to July 7.

In their talks, the DPRK leader and the south Korean church leader reaffirmed the three principles of reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as set forth in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

Korean children enjoying a boat ride

Ultramodern City

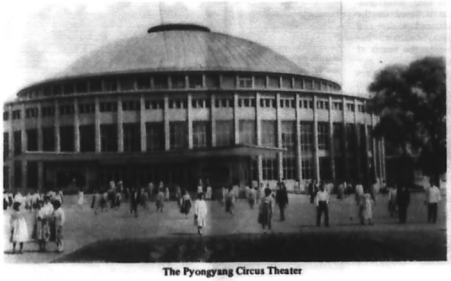
A street near Pyongyang Station



The Grand People's Study Hall currently under construction

The Potonggang Hotel

A traffic policewoman in action



The Pyongyang Circus Theater

The South Gate of the Taesongsan Pleasure Ground

A panoramic view of the capital from the

— Pyongyang

The Chollima Street

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

The newly-built Changgwang Street

A couple having a fine time on the bank of the Potong River

Green belts are everywhere in the city

Students and Children's Palace

Hunziker, Ex-Peace Corps Volunteer,

Mr. Steven Clark Hunziker, former Peace Corps volunteer, who served in south Korea for two years from April 1978 to July 1980, mainly engaged in medical care of leprosy patients and TB cases, made a speaking tour of Japan from July 1 to July 14.

He spoke in Tokyo, Saitama, Mie, Gifu, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Osaka and Kanagawa prefectures. The audiences were Japanese, Korean, American, Australian, British, Swedish and French.

He detailed how the Kwangju incident came about and asserted that nearly 2,000 people were killed in Kwangju in May last year.

The following is a digested version of his speeches:

Let me say that everything you have heard about Kwangju is true. The silence over Mokpo, Hwasun, Chonju, Yosu and Naju tells the story there. What is not true is that only a Peace Corps volunteer stood up in defense of the south Korean people. There were many more.

It is good that some Americans stood up, even if only a handful. But the people who should be here instead of me, are those in the prisons of Kwangju and Seoul. The fact that I am here speaking is in itself an injustice.

By May of 1980 I had been in Korea for over two years. I care deeply about people, and my spirit was all but drained by the desperation I had been a part of.

It was during this month, the month of May, the last month of my tour with Peace Corps the country exploded in violence. Every shred of civilized behavior dissipated at the hands of Chon Doo Hwan and the United States Government.

Though a bizarre series of events Carolyn and I became involved in this national horror I can think of no task to which I've undertaken that has been as distasteful as speaking about Korea in the month of May.

But I know that not to speak would be a heinous crime of silence. But, I have little emotion left and can only deal with this subject rationally and academically.

3 Parts of Kwangju Story

There are at least 3 parts to the Kwangju story; each is vital to an honest understanding.

The first part is historical and psychological: That is to say, a government can deprive its people of individual, civil and economic liberties for just so long before open revolts occur.

Let me qualify that so you understand.

A government can deprive its people of access to: decent health care; decent sanitation; decent food; decent housing; decent jobs, and decent education for just so long before open revolts occur.

A government can subject its people to: arbitrary arrest; arbitrary adjudication; and torture for just so long before open revolts occur.

These things are not ideals--they are the definition of government (any government). All humanity has ever asked is that a government attempts to provide these things for its people. But in south Korea they don't even try.

The second part of the story is the strategy developed by American and Korean authorities to "stabilize" the national outburst of discontent last April and May.

Precisely, what lead American and Korean officials to "opt" for a violent "Quick Fix" solution is a question that should be addressed to Robert Brewster, CIA Chief of Station in south Korea.

The last part of the story is what happened when the people's national aspirations collided with American and Korean military strategic priorities.

What happened was: 60,000 people were arbitrarily arrested; as many as 2,000 people were murdered; and up to 15,000 people were wounded.

Their only crime was asking permission to be included in government.

A Kwangju youth wounded, receiving treatment in a local hospital, May, 1980

Kwangju Explosion

The most dramatic events in this confrontation occurred in Mokpo and Kwangju--of which Kwangju has been given the most attention.

A. Kwangju started out as just one of the major cities that had been sponsoring demonstrations during the first 2 weeks of May. The demonstrators demanded labor reform, academic and press freedom, and an end to martial law and Yusin system.

B. On May 15th, Kim Jong Pil announced the DRP would vote to life martial law.

C. In jubilation the students called off all demonstrations. May 16th was a quite day.

D. May 17th, Chun, seizing the quite, sent troops on to all the campuses to arrest student leaders.

E. May 18th at 4 A.M. in the morning Chun arrested all national leaders except Kim Young Sam who was put under house arrest later in the day.

Every major city in the country was blanketed with troops. You could not move 20 feet without passing under the inspection of a heavily armed martial law soldier.

At 7 A.M., 3 hours later, 400 students at Chonnam University demonstrated. By 10 o'clock the demonstration enlarged to 5,000 riot police and martial law troops attempted to disperse the crowds. 30 people were killed. The streets were quiet.

F. In the afternoon of May 19th the demonstrations began again. At 9 P.M. the trouble really began when Chun Doo Hwan released the 1st brigade--a 2,400-man guerrila warfare unit, known as the Black Berets--from their duties on the DMZ. These troops were told north Korean spies had invaded Kwangju.

When they arrived they indiscriminately beat and bayoneted demonstrators and spectators. Kwangju is a fairly large city and confrontations took place in dozens of locations.

The total story will probably never be known. What actually happened is sort of a potpourri of accounts from a variety of people.

Paratroopers Atrocities

Events witnessed by close friends of mine, both Korean and in Peace Corps are:

1. People were dragged off buses and beaten to death.

2. 20 high school girls were stripped and beaten and thrown on army trucks and driven out of town.

3. A hospital staff treating the injured was beaten up. Their supplies and equipments destroyed so they could treat no one else.

4. Two bodies were beaten beyond recognition and hung by their feet in the park.

5. There was a fighting between citizens and paratroops over corpses. The troops were trying to get the bodies on trucks--get them out of town to keep down the body count.

6. Troops turned flame-throwers on 30 people at the airport.

7. Troops crushed the faces of citizens they had killed to prevent identification.

8. 40 bodies were discovered leaped in a pile at an underground walkway.

9. Ten people were found with wire around their necks, to the back of their hand down to their ankles. They had been beaten until they squirmed enough to cut their throats.

10. Several truck loads of bodies were burnt in the city dump.

11. Helicopter gunships fired wantonly into the crowds--Chun would later say in response to criticism--he was only firing at their knees.

12. A battered corpse with a rope around his neck was dragged around the city by an anti-personel carrier to frighten people.

13. An old woman was stabbed to death trying to rescue her little grandchild from a paratrooper.

The last brigade rampage had lasted for 9 hours--leaving as many as 600 dead, 9,000 wounded and thousands more simply disappearing. By daylight the Black Berets were in control of the city.

G. On May 30th after only a few hours of quiet--at 7 A.M. city bus and taxi drivers assembled. They drove their vehicles into paratroops barricades as 100,000 people poured into the streets that 100,000 quickly became 200,000 as 100 persons died more. The demonstrations spread in less than 8 hours to Yosu, Naju, Mokpo, Hwason and Chonju. This was a crucial point in the history of south Korea.

Kwangju victims lay on the street, May, 1980.

U.S. Role in Kwangju Massacre

South Korea has 600,000 men under arms: 300,000 under Korean Command; and 300,000 under U.S. Command.

Chun had attempted to arrest the nation with the 300,000 at his disposal--concentrating primarily on Seoul, Suwon, Taejon, Taegu, Masan and Pusan. The troops he had dispatched to Kwangju and Mokpo had not been enough. He had spread himself too thin.

The redeployment of troops from any of other major cities was a risk he could not afford to take. Chun had gambled and lost.

Had not the United States intervened in the internal affairs of the Korean people at this point--south

(Continued on page 5)

on Kwangju, South Korean Developments

A Kwangju citizen on a hospital bed, May 1980.

(Continued from page 4)

Korea might well be a free state today. But the United States did intervene—releasing the 1st, 9th and 20th divisions, close to 70,000 troops. These troops encircled and isolated the cities of Mokpo, Kwangju and Chonju. It is important to remember that Chun officially requested these troops and the United States officially granted that request.

The executive branch of the United States government has claimed there was nothing they could do—so they said "yes". Had the Defense Dept. said "no" to Chun and he still managed to take the troops, my government's arguments of impotence would be believable. But they did not say "no". They said "yes". Assuming reporters and other observers would be too stupid to notice the difference. It was as we now know a correct assumption.

H. On May 21st, after 27 hours of fighting, citizens seized the city armoury—collecting about 4,000 weapons. They drove the paratroopers out of the city—just as the Sabuk Coal miners had done to Seoul riot police a month earlier. The Black Berets would not be seen again in Kwangju as the city lay under siege by troops dispatched to Chun from the American Command.

I. On May 22nd 3 citizens' committees organized an alliance: One group representing local government; one group representing students; and one group representing labor.

A KCIA officer was caught in the provincial office when he tried to create factionalism by stabbing a student leader in the back with a ball point pen.

On the same day reporters began filtering into the city. Citizens in Masan attempted a demonstration in solidarity at the train station but were immediately arrested when they began to gather.

May 23, 24, 25, and 26 were quiet days as the city lay under siege and negotiations continued. Ambassador Gleysteen refused a request from the citizens to arbitrate a settlement. The citizens did not loot the city, rob the banks and burn down government offices—they protected them.

On May 27th at 3 A.M. in the morning close to 30,000 troops moved into the city—hundreds more died. Kwangju lasted 9 days and Mokpo held out for one month. On May 30th Chun publicly told the Korean people: "Ambassador William Gleysteen had encouraged his brutality for the sake of social stability."

In July, Spence Richardson, 1st Secretary of the Political Section of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, said in response to the U.S. options for pressuring Chun: "Yes, we have a lot of things we could do. We have a lot of power here. The question is do we want to use it? The answer is no."

Even if the United States had not lent Chun the troops so his Dec. 12th coup of the military could not be detected by martial law commander Chung Seong Hwa.

Even if the United States had not lent Chun the troops and equipment to seize the country last May and cover that DMZ troop withdrawal by deploying an aircraft carrier.

Even if the United States had not propped Chun up, with public expressions of support and loan guarantees.

Even if all this had not happened, every weapon, every piece of equipment that terminated the lives of so many was made in my country, given, sold, or lent to the mercenaries who used them on the people of Cholla-do last May.

If this thing had happened in north Korea and Chun Doo Hwan was a communist, the United States would have convened a special session of the U.N. Security Council seeking universal condemnation of Chun Doo Hwan.

If this thing had happened in north Korea and Chun Doo Hwan was a communist, you would still be reading about it in today's newspaper.

If this thing had happened in north Korea and Chun Doo Hwan was a communist, instead of a fascist, he would not dare to leave his house, let alone go to Manila to exchange medals with Fernand Marcos.

But Kwangju did not happen in the communist world. It happened in what can only be jokingly called the "Free World," reported and analysed by what can only jokingly be called the "free press."

Chun has said he only murdered 174 people. In truth it was far closer to 2,000. Even David Passage, the official State Dept. spokesman in Washington, in response to the allegations of Carolyn, myself and David Dollinger has admitted to over a 1,000 deaths.

But how many died in Mokpo, Hwasun, Chongju, Yosu and Naju? How many have since died in Chun's prisons?

When the Shah of Iran was deposed, the people discovered in government documents that the SAVAK had murdered 70,000 people in less than 20 years.

How many bodies are buried in south Korea? How many have been buried by Washington? How many did Syngman Rhee murder? How many did Pak Chung Hee murder? How many people has Chun Doo Hwan murdered? The count only begins at 2,000.

Demands of Kwangju Citizens

The question is, what was it all about?, what was it all for? The U.S. and Korean governments have simply passed it off as hooliganism. But the citizens of Kwangju, the people most obviously affected, saw the problem in a different light.

Here's what they were asking for. Here's why they were butchered:

The official demands of the 3 citizens committees of Kwangju were:

1. General Chun should be stripped of all posts and tried for the murder of the demonstrators.

2. The Government of Choi Kyu Ha must resign. (Chun granted this request.)

3. Everyone arrested in and after the martial law crackdown must be released and have their civil rights restored.

4. Martial law, Emergency Decree No. 10 and the National Security law must be repealed. Chun since codified them under new titles.

5. Compensation must be made for the deaths, injuries and damages that occurred in Kwangju.

6. An interim government must be set up by democratic politicians.

7. The government must provide a memorial cemetery for those who died and allow citizens to hold a mass funeral in their honor.

8. The government must apologize for the behavior of the paratroopers. They must apologize for using bayonets on unarmed demonstrators and bystanders. They must apologize for crushing the faces of the dead to make them unrecognizable.

These are not the demands of hooligans as Chun has claimed. These are not the demands born out of provincial rivalries as U.S. reporters have claimed. These were the demands of the Korean people, all the people.

The south Korean struggle to lead even a minimal life of dignity is in ruin. If their aspirations were opposed only by those Koreans who share the philosophy of Rhee, Park and Chun, Korea would have been free long ago. But the opposition is so much greater than that.

It's the 600 some American corporations that dominate south Korea's industrial sector.

It's the 100 U.S. army bases that devastate the social fabric of every city they are in—with prostitution, black marketing and drugs.

It's the 39,000 troops that occupy Korean soil, contributing heavily to Seoul's annual revenue.

It's the Congress of the U.S. that annually provides the legislation to sustain this corporate and military occupation.

It's the Executive Branch of the United States Government that thinks it has the inalienable right to determine the destiny of the Korean people. The United States has occupied south Korea for irrelevant, grandiose, strategic reasons and no others. The Korean people, their culture, language, history and welfare are considered and treated like an unfortunate inconvenience at best.

It has been my experience that the only thing the United States is afraid of is democracy, not communism. We are afraid that if the Korean people are given a choice in the matter, they will not allow themselves to be defined primarily in terms of U.S. strategic and economic interests, and in fact will not allow themselves to be defined by Americans at all.

American Heritage Violated

You may ask how as an American, I can say such things. I can say such things because I am an American. Maybe one of the last ones. My heritage is the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

1. Thomas Jefferson, Is this T Jefferson
2. Benjamin Franklin, Is this B Franklin
3. John Adams, Is this J. Adams
4. Thomas Paine, Is this T. Paine
5. Francis Marion, Is this F Marion

These are the Peace Corp's pictures of Kwangju. This is Nazi stuff! Nazi stuff.

You may ask how as an American I can say such things. I can say such things because for the first time: I saw American soldiers act like animals; I saw them belittle and humiliate innocent Korean civilians in the most racist fashion; I saw them practicing the arts of death and heard them say they did not know why they were there; I saw them abuse a 14 year old girl who was sold into prostitution from Seoul, never asking her age or circumstance; and I saw them evict 50 farmers from their fields because a colone thought their poverty was an eye-sore.

(Continued on page 8)

Seriously wounded Kwangju citizens under intensive care in a hospital, May 1980.

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (3)

1. Days Spent in Factories and Dormitories

Recruiting Korean Females

(Continued from the previous issue)

The development of Japanese capitalism owed to the accumulation of capital earned by exploiting girls working at spinning and silk reeling mills.

According to the expansion of modern spinning mills in many parts of Japan, young female workers became short. It was difficult for spinning or silk reeling factories to recruit good quality labor force. Under these circumstances, it was natural for spinning mills to set an eye on colonial Korea.

A local newspaper wrote as follows about the difficulties spinning mills in Nagano Prefecture, were meeting in recruiting female workers. "Some 3 million workers will be recruited, if Korean workers be employed and sufficient attention is paid to their working condition in Japan. Low-wage workers are extremely short at present. A plan is now underway to ease this problem by employing Korean workers. An officer of the government-general, working at its office in Japan said as follows: 'From a few years ago many Koreans began to emigrate to work in Japan. However, they hesitate to come to Japan as those who had come to Japan, were treated badly. This is generally known among Koreans. In addition, as their national trait, they hate to go out. Because of this national mentality, they don't like to come to Japan to work or on a trip. Koreans are constitutionally stronger than Japanese. They are highly resistant to heat and cold and bear hardships. So, they are suited as workers. They lack a spirit of competition and do not try to excel others. But they give no heed to time and work slowly thinking that they can win finally in the long run. The Japanese can easily employ a Korean worker by paying him 40 sen or less. If an employer warmly treats him and treat him in the same way as they do Japanese, he will work faithfully as a vassal would have served his lord in the feudal society and will never betray his employer. Depending on these, the Japanese will be able to find good points in their character and will come to understand each other. And relations between Koreans and Japanese will be improved. Then, the problem of labor shortage in Japan will be settled smoothly.'

It is avoidable that they can't understand the Japanese language. However, there is little possibility that they will strike for a wage-hike. It is welcome news that there are 3 million workers in Korea." *(Shinyo Shimbun, Japanese daily, dated July 2, 1932)*

The article urged the need to employ Korean female workers, and said: "Employ Korean female workers! They have delicate and slender fingers. They can be recruited through the government-general.

Because of the development of the silk reeling industries in Suwa (Nagano Prefecture), the supply of factory girls is constantly felt short. Each factory is taking pains in recruiting new workers. They now set an eye on Korean females and are studying their employment. Korean females have skilful and slender fingers. The Yamaju Group has employed 30 Korean females at its Kyushu branch factory and are training them. The company is now recruiting Korean females for its Seoul silk reeling factory. . . The government-general encourage Korean females to go to Japan to work and replied favorably to an inquiry by the Suwa silk reeling factory and agreed to act as an intermediary in recruiting Korean females. The government-general said if a Japanese factory is to recruit Korean females through the government-general, 35 yen has to be paid to each female worker monthly. If a factory directly recruit Korean females, it has to pay 25 yen on an average. Employers have to be careful about their health, in particular, about water and meals." *(Shinyo Shimbun, dated July 19, 1932)*

This article, showing a view on Koreans in those days, frankly pointed out; Abundance of labor in Korea, good quality and low wage of Korean female workers had to be actively employed.

The Japanese evaluation of Korean female workers rose as "cheap and high quality labor. Then, factories and companies in various places began to recruit Korean females actively. The number of Korean female workers increased in textile industry.

Across the Sea of Genkai

"My father was liable to fall ill and our life was difficult. If such a life continued, all my family might have died of hunger. When a man from Dainihon Spinning Mill came to Korea to recruit female workers, my mother made an application, leaving my elder brother (10 years old then) and I, 7 years old then to care for my father. Several females in our village also made applications. They thought that they could earn money in Japan. Some children, 12-13 years old, also applied for jobs in Japan so that their families might have less mouths to feed." *(Chong Man Sul, born at Chinju, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Sofue-cho, Nakajima County, Aichi Prefecture)*

But not all Koreans could come to Japan. Before 1929, when Japan started to take Koreans to Japan forcibly, those who wanted to come to Japan needed money, including passage.

According to a survey by the Social Section of the Osaka Municipal Office, "those who can emigrate to Japan as workers are more or less well off or are relatively high class people. Those who cannot but remain in Korea as peasants, suffer from actual living difficulties."

Ryang Myong Jin who came to Japan at her own expense and worked as a female worker, said: "In those days all the villagers thought that they could earn money in Japan. We knew nothing about the situation in Japan.

"We needed money to come to Japan – passage aboard Pusan Shimonoseki ferry boat, railroad fare and hotel expenses. At least 10 yen or 20 yen was required per person. We didn't have such money, as we were eking out a bare existence from day to day. Those who came to Japan from my village, lived somewhat comfortably or had small patches of land. They mortgaged their land to usurers to borrow money, and they came to Japan with the money."

When the day to pay interest drew near, the families left in Korea hurriedly wrote letters to Japan, saying that their farm land would be taken away if interest was not paid. Reading these letters, those who were working in Japan, sent money, 5 yen or 10 yen, and so the interest was barely paid. Those who couldn't find jobs or were ill, could not send money and their precious farm land was lost to money lenders.

"My father died when I was young. Then, we were leading a difficult life with the help of our grandfather. My uncle who had gone to Japan to work, returned on New Year's day and said, seeing what a hard life we were leading: 'As you are now 13 years old, why don't you go to Japan and work there?' I promptly accepted his proposal. I thought how lucky I was to be able to go to Japan to work. I was happy, thinking that I would be able to help my mother. I hardly slept that night. My uncle lent me the money which was needed for my trip to Japan."

"It was natural that those who couldn't go to Japan on their own or had no acquaintance to rely on in Japan, were overjoyed when they were told that by the employer that he would pay money for passage and a high wage.

"When I heard that 3 yen would be paid a day at a Japanese silk reeling factory, I thought I could never seize such a change again. *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

"I heard that passage would be paid and that I would easily find a factory where I could work and quarters. . . I also heard I would be paid 10 yen as an advancement." *(Kim Sun Nam, born at Miryang County, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture)*

"My father was a poor tenant farmer. If we were a less mouths to feed, my family would be better-off. I was looking forward to seeing a Japanese recruiter of Korean female workers. I did know nothing about the plight of female workers. Those agents left a Guide on New Recruits. The booklet wrote: workers can save money amounting to 300 yen in three years; life at the dormitory is pleasant. "I didn't imagine that all the contents were correct but I thought its not so bad.

Just then, I heard a recruiter came in a neighboring village. I asked my elder brother to contact them and I went to Japan with him. I went to Japan via Pusan. About 100 females were together with me. *(Li Chon Sun, born at Haman County, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Sendane-ku, Nagoya City).* (To be continued)

People in DPRK

Enjoying fishing at the riverside of the Taedong River in Pyongyang

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 12

- A construction technique delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Ohn Shwe, Command Engineer of the Construction Corporation of the Ministry of Construction of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- Mohammad Sadeq Khalhali, Member of Parliament and Judge of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his companion flew into Pyongyang.
- A delegation of Beijing University of China headed by Ma Shijiang, Vice-Chairman of the Educational Affairs Committee of the university, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

June 10

- The party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Dar Es Salaam by plane for a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

June 11

- Talks between the DPRK party and government delegation and the Tanzanian party and government delegation were held in the capital of Tanzania.
- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK.

June 15

- A Kuwaiti sports team headed by Ahmed Abdul Muhsen Al-Faraj, supervisor of sports bodies at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- Wan Li, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met the delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by Chong Ha Chon at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.
- Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council.
  The Zimbabwean president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea.

  He expressed deep thanks for the sincere help which had been and was being rendered by the WPK and the government and people of the DPRK to the struggle of the Zimbabwean people for independence and the building of a new life.
- The party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, arrived in Lome by plane.

June 16

- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema met a party and government delegation of the DPRK.
  The Togolese president expressed firm support to the struggle of the Korean people for reunification of the country and laid stress on further strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations between Togo and Korea. **(KCNA)**

Animals in Central Zoological Park, Pyongyang

The Central Zoological Park is located in the foot of Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang. There are many trees and plants of various kinds, like a botanical garden. Among trees are pine trees, Korean fir trees, acacias, maple trees, apricot, peach trees, azalea, rose, althea, etc.

Among these trees, cages and hutches are seen mixed up, housing fishes, Amphibia, the reptiles, birds and Mammalia, Mandarin ducks, wild goose, etc. Collected are animals of Korea and others of the world.

A random look at the Central Zoological Park.

A front gate of the Central Zoological Park

Panda ▶

▲ Elephants

◀ Manchurian cranes

▼ Deers

▲ Monkeys

▼ Korean dog

A victim in a critical condition in a Kwangju hospital who was attacked by Black Berets in May last year.

Former Peace Corps Volunteer on Kwangju

From Page 5

I was in the military; it's a hard life, but this kind of behavior is inexcusable.

My forefathers said no to Empire. I have heard and seen to much to pretend tyranny is reason. I too reject Empire.

Why I Care about Koreans

You may ask as an American why do I care about the Korean people.

Because I remember the face of a five year old girl that hugged me because I just on a small cut she received while playing in the street.

Because I remember the desperation in my best friends' eyes when the won was devalued by 20 percent, he did not know how he was going to live, he did not know how he was going to feed his family, or how he was going to tell his daughter, that he could no longer afford to pay for her high school.

Because I remember the humiliated tired faces of the teenagers at the Gold Star Corp RCA.

Because I remember the faces of demonstrators in Pusan, Masan, Kwangju and Seoul.

Because I remember the face of a highly educated, highly paid Korean employee of the U.S. Government, who risked not only his own life but the lives of his family in his clandestine struggle against Chun Doo Hwan, and I remember the proud face of his son, a student at Chosun University who the last time I saw him on May 25th 1980 was actively being hunted by the police.

I am just one human being, and for over two years my Korean friends gave me their hearts and shared everything they had with me and they so little. Yet I had to watch them suffer like I have never seen people suffer, I watched them live in terror like I have never seen.

I have been travelled throughout the world. I do not judge south Korea by U.S. standards but by Mexican, Panamanian and Puertorican standards.

These were the emotional truths I lived with every day I was in Korea.

I heard the sad songs and drank so ju in toast for a better day which had never come.

From Washington, it's all so abstract. But not to me. For more than 2 years I watched as even the most fundamental national aspirations of the Korean people were smashed by the authorities in Washington and Seoul.

And I'm here to tell you—the misery is real; the censorship is real; the slave labor is real; the abject poverty is real; the torture camps are real; the atmosphere of terror is real; and the overwhelming sense of hopelessness is real.

And I will tell you, what a resident of Sun Chong village showed me 3 days before I left Korea.

After a last fairwell dinner he reached behind a book case and brought out a tattered piece of paper he hid there.

It read "a country is strong and viable only when its people are defending their freedom".

It read "if we have no basic rights or representative government, what is there for us to defend"?

It asked "our hopeless privation and disease, our endless despair and humiliation? Are we to risk our lives for these?" It was by Kim Chi Ha.

If you wonder where the people of Cholla-do found courage, this is where they found courage.

If you wonder where further generations of south Koreans will find courage, this is where they will find courage.

They will find courage because the answers to Kim's question is no.

People will "never" risk their lives for hopeless privation disease, humiliation and endless despair.

Not even if Reagan gives every man, women and child in south Korea an F-15.

People will "never" risk their lives for hopeless privation disease, humiliation and endless despair.

What I have said here today, I have said to my friends in south Korea.

What I have said here today I have said to military officers in Seoul and Taegu.

What I have said here today I have said on Swedish and Norwegian televisions.

What I have said here today I have said to business groups and students in Wisconsin.

What I have said here today I have said in the hall of the American Congress.

Now it is you who must decide what is tolerable and what is not. I've decided. Fascism is not tolerable. General Chun is not tolerable. American presence in south Korea is not tolerable.

What have I learned from my two years in south Korea?

I have learned.

There is one Korea.

There is one justice.

SONGGYUNGWAN, RIHWA STUDENTS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

The Seoul district court passed prison terms on nine students of Songgyungwan and Rihwa Woman's universities, both prestigious private schools in Seoul, for organizing anti-Chon demonstrations.

Songgyungwan students drew their sentences on July 10 on charges of their involvement in the May 12 protests. Rihwa girls were found guilty on July 9 of the May 29 acts.

Joint Statement of Kim Il, Kim Song Rak

Mr. Kim Il, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Mr. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification and Advisor to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen, in the United States, made public a joint statement in Pyongyang on July 6.

The joint statement says:

Mr. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification" and Advisor to the "south Korean Federation of Churchmen" in the United States visited the DPRK from June 18 to July 7, 1981.

During his visit Mr. Kim Song Rak was received by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

During his visit views were exchanged between Comrade Kim Il, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Mr. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification."

In the exchange of views held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Kim Song Rak, confirming that the reunification of country should be realised on the three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the common reunification program of the nation, reached a unanimity of views on the following points:

FIRSTLY, the country must be reunified into one, not be divided into "two Koreas". All Koreans who love the country and the nation must oppose and reject the permanent split of the nation and take the road of patriotism for the reunification of the country.

SECONDLY, in south Korea freedom of political activity and democratic rights must be ensured to the people, the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic figures be unconditionally released and the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial "regime" violating human rights be replaced by a democratic government.

THIRDLY, the traitor Chon Du Hwan's "proposal for mutual visits" should be resolutely denounced and rejected as a political fraud aimed to fool public opinion at home and abroad, maintain the shaky dictatorial "regime" and escape isolation within and without.

FOURTHLY, in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country must be terminated and the U.S. troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea.

FIFTHLY, all the Koreans in the north and the south and abroad should deepen mutual understanding and trust and achieve national unity, transcending difference in idea, social system and religious belief and, to this end, it is necessary to have multilateral exchange and cooperation on condition that democracy is ensured in south Korea.

SIXTHLY, the most reasonable ways for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country lies in uniting with each other and founding a confederal state, while leaving the two systems and ideologies of the north and the south as they are.

For reunification of the country and the founding of a confederal state, broad contacts and dialogues should be held among public figures at home and abroad.

Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Kim Song Rak highly estimated with satisfaction the contact and exchange of views held this time as a big contribution to deepening mutual understanding and trust and promoting national unity and the cause of reunification, and agreed upon joining hands in the future, too, to accelerate the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

Rodong Sinmun on U.S. Decision To Deploy Medium-Range Nuclear Missile in S. Korea

WPK official organ Rodong Sinmun July 12 carried a signed commentary headlined "Reckless Plot for Nuclear War" denouncing a U.S. decision to deploy in south Korea new medium-distance nuclear missiles which are used in the embattled area.

The commentary says:

This is a new grave military move of U.S. which merits keen attention.

The decision to deploy nuclear weapons for war in south Korea clearly shows that the U.S. is hell-bent on stepping up preparations for a nuclear war, a most brutal war of genocide in Korea; it is a vicious aggressive crime challenging outright the Korean people and the world peaceloving people who are fighting for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone.

By deciding to deploy new nuclear weapons in south Korea the U.S. revealed once again to the whole world their vicious nature as the aggressors and nuclear warmaniacs who think that everything can be decided by "strength."

The step of the United States bespeaks that after the appearance of the present administration the U.S. Korean and Asian strategy is assuming a more vicious character.

With a wild ambition for "world supremacy" the U.S. is now intensifying their schemes to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of military strategic importance and attach greater importance than ever before to the problem of keeping hold on south Korea as a military strategic vantage-point. They try to step up the policy of "strength," war policy against the northern half of the DPRK from south Korea, using it as a springboard. It proceeded from this ambition that the U.S. decided to deploy new nuclear weapons in south Korea.

Arms buildup and war preparations are accelerated more frantically than ever before by the U.S. in south Korea. Some time ago they shipped in F-16 fighter-bombers and are increasing military assistance to the south Koreans clamouring about the "implementation of the commitments". War exercises against the DPRK are ceaseless.

All these war preparations of the U.S. fully prove that their talks about "peace" in the Korean Peninsula are a hypocritical one.

If the United States truly wants peace, for what have they deployed numerous nuclear weapons in south Korea and are they shipping in more nuclear weapons? It is shameless indeed to talk about "peace", while brandishing nuclear weapons.

The days of "gunboat diplomacy" have gone when the imperialists could threaten other countries and bring them to their knees with "strength". With no military threat can the U.S. frighten the Korean people.

The United States must stop its reckless manoeuvres to heighten tension and ignite a nuclear war in Korea, get out of south Korea at once, taking along its troops and all the destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.